toft him be sold all the household furniture and spent the money he never inquired about me until a week are, and said he wanted to take no back; I told him to po home and buy furniture similar to what he sold, and when he did so I would go home, the last time I saw him was this day week; I never heard, neither do I know anything about my hasband's death until I heard from Capt, that.

ra Trask, being duly sworn, says: I live at

Capt. Hast.

Honora Trask, being duly sworn, says: I live at Honora Trask, being duly sworn, says: I live at No. 125 Third street, and am a relative of deceased; I saw him hast in Anthony street; deceased married my sister; I saw him hast in Anthony street; deceased was admired my sister; he wanted to live hast Monday in my own room with my sister; he wanted to live hast Monday in my own room with my sister; he wanted to live but live with him; I did not hear Jacques, a scavenger, saying he would kill deceased; my hashand, Mr. Trask, never saw deceased but once in our house, a leng time ago.

Sophy Shillhover being sworn, says—I reside at No. 11 Third street; I knew Mr. Bott and his wife; I saw them tone time with a Emife running after his wife; I saw them tone time with a Emife running after his wife; I saw them to sether on either Thursday or Friday in her own room, when she sether on either Thursday or Friday in her own room, when she sether on either Thursday or Friday in her own room, when she sether on either Thursday or Friday in her own room, when she set found dead. I always saw Bott drunk, it was about 10 orelook in the morning I hast saw him; id did not see Botte since 1411 I saw him dead. Here Sophy recognized Botts.

130 I saw him dead. Here Sophy recognized Botts.

131 J saw him dead. Here Sophy recognized Botts.

132 J saw him dead. Hore Sophy recognized Botts.

133 J saw him dead. Hore sophy recognized Botts.

134 J saw him dead. Hore sophy recognized Botts.

135 J saw him dead. Hore sophy recognized Botts.

137 J saw him dead. Hore sophy recognized Botts.

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131 J saw him dead. Hore sophy recognized Botts.

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131 J saw him dead. Hore sophy recognized Botts.

131 J saw him dead. Hore sophy recognized Botts.

132 J saw him recognized Botts.

133 J saw him

enster: from the rating of spike, where it is supposed deceased fell is about a block and a haif.

Catherine Link, being sworn, says.—I live No. 200 Seventeenth street; I knew Mr. Bott, deceased; he used to drike how and then; I don't know of any bad feeling between hind and his wife; about five weeks ago I was in Mr. Jacques's touse with deceased, he wished to speak to hit. Jacques's touse with deceased, he wished to speak to hit. Jacques's touse with thin, and gave deceased a push, and he fell in nothing to do with him, and gave deceased a push, and he fell in the yard, he told him, Bott, if he caught him again he would kill him; Jacques lives in No. 182 Third street; I don't know whether Jacques and he met afterward; I never knew that there was any intimacy between thing about his death; the reason relation to Jacques; I knew nothing about his death; the reason relation to Jacques; I knew nothing about his death; the reason with I went with Bott to Jacques's house was, Bott told me he arry I went with Bott to Jacques's house was, Bott told me he wish to go alone, as he wished to ask Jacques where his wife tookhais beds to.

Jacob Wagner.

tio not wish to go sione, as he wished to ask Jacques where his wife toolfhis beds to.

Jacob Wagner, being duly sworn, says—My name is not Jacques, but Jacob Wagner; I live in No. 132 Third street; I knew deceased; my wife and Bott's wife are cousins; about three weeks ago he came to my house, and I put him out, but did not see him since: I put him out of my house because he was trunk; I did not see Hott on the evening before he was killed; I don't know how he fell on the spike, or whether he was thrown there; I did not hear it from anyhody; if I knew anybody injured Bott I would tell it.

Jacob Bleiser, residing at No. 942 Fort Polyton

ob Bleiser, residing at No. 243 East Eighteenth Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I was acquainted with Louis Bott; he was a cigar maker; he has been in the couriery about five years; his wife lives at No. 125 Third street; Mrs. Bott, I heard, lives with her sister; when Bott was in liquor he was very ugly and rough; when he was in liquor he used to talk a great deaf about his wife and going to live with her sain; if seemed to worry him that she left him; the deceased sometimes conductal.

The case was then submitted to the Jury, who soon rendered a verdict that Bott came to his death by fracture of the superior maxillary bone extending to the base of the brain."

This verdict not being acceptable to Coroner Con nery, he refused to accept it and sent the Jury out ngain, who after an absence of an hour reported that they stood five to one in favor of the verdict as origipally rendered. The Coroner then threatened to lock them up, and said he would call in the evening to receive their verdict, but they not relishing the idea of being longer kept in durance, went out again for deliberation, but entered shortly afterward and reported that Louis Bott, the deceased, came to his death by som cause to them unknown."

Coroner Connery then remarked to the Jury that h was surprised that aix intelligent men should bring it such a verdict after hearing the doctor's testimony, an sent them back still again, after adding four fresh Ju rors to their number.

Being absent half an hour or more, the Jury re turned, and rendered another verdict, as follows:

"That the deceased came to his death by fracture of the arion masiliary bone, extending to the base of the brain, cause one of the spikes of the railing surrounding the house corn Second street and First avenue; whether accidental or others the Jury, from the testimony adduced, are unable to say."

This verdict was more to the satisfaction of the Coroner, and he accepted it, after which the Jury were

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The undersigned having been frequently called upon by citizens and tax-payers to state why it is that the investigation into the corruptions of the Finance Department, commenced by him, has been discontinued, feels it his duty to state to the public at large, the causes which have led to a discontinuance of the work.

The examination which was made by the Committee of the late Board, was extended as far as the appro priation would allow; and the result of their labore was set forth in a lengthy report presented to the Board of Conneilmen, October 22, 1857.

That report stated the following facts: That the books of the Finance Department were full of errors and delinquencies. That the amount of stocks due by the city and the amount of the bonds issued as shown by the books, differed largely from the statements published by the Controller. That large sums, amounting in the aggregate to several millions o dollars, were due the city by defaulting officers and from other sources. That the Department of Arrears in the Controller's Office was in a disgraceful condition; that large deficiencies and defalcations were revealed there, and that returns of collecting officers were never audited nor examined after they reached the office of the Controller. These announcements served only to nd at the time some little aste ishment that such things] existed, and a publication which appeared at the time, emanating from the general bookkeeper in the Finance Department, pronouncing the report a false and garbied statement, created in the minds of many, both in and out of the Common Council, a feeling that Mr. Flagg's office had been misrepresented. Mr. Flagg himself refused to pay for the services of the accountant employed by the Committee, and his employees exerted their influence, first to crush the report, and secondly to defeat all propositions for the continuance of the investigation. It was, however, continued by me at an expense of nearly \$700; and now, for a further proof of all its statements, your attention is invited to the testimony of Mr. Flagg, when summoned before a Committee of the new Board:

"I am Controller of the City and County of New-York; I know Teach and the controller of the City and County of New-York; I know the controller of ishment that such things existed, and a publication

mittee of the new Board:

"I am Controller of the City and County of New-York; I know that several errors in money-matters exist in my office, I mean errors of all descriptions relating to account; no particular error occurs to me now; ours is not an office where money is deposited, but a collection office where money is placed till it is deposited in the treasury of the city; our business simply relates to keep sing accounts; I think some one has failed to perform those duties in my office that came under his charge."

Had that investigation been continued, Mr. Flagg and the public at large would not only have known.

and the public at large would not only have known who it was that "failed to perform those duties," but he would have known the true amount of all those errors which he said he knew to exist. If Mr. Flagg knew that errors existed in money matters in his Department, why has he kept it concealed so long, and partment, why has he kept it conceased so long, and why did he refuse to pay the accountant who exposed all these errors, and then, when the examination was dropped, turn around and employ a friend of his own to do what the accountant employed by the Committee was so successfully doing! If he had no right to pay the first one, he has no right to pay the second. Hear what he says in his evidence:

pay the first one, he has no right to pay the second. Hear what he says in his evidence:

"I have got an experienced person, with Mr. Cady, one of my sherks, to examine the books and papers, and discover, if possible, how and where the discrepancy between the accounts exists; they will also see whether extra sums were paid out of the office, where money is brought into payments, we hope to find something that may throw light on the mystery, we think we can elicit facts better by ourselves in the office than by getting a committee to look over/the books, it is difficult to say in what way the frauds might be perpetrated; I discovered in the Fifty-seventh street contacts where a traid of \$4,000 existed."

Mr. Flagg did not discover the fraud of \$4,000 referred to. It was discovered by the accountant employed by me, and reported to Mr. Flagg. The overpayment of \$3,000 to Mr. Erben on the Canal-street opening, reported by the Sireet Commissioner, Mr. D. Conover, was also discovered by this accountant, and Mr. Flagg is responsible not only for this error, but also the over payment to sundry parties of about \$3,000, beside Mr. Erben's, on the same work.

Again Mr. Flagg says:
"J. B. Smith has failed to act up to his trust; it is some "J. B. Smith has failed to act up to his trust; it is some time since I discovered this; I could not say exactly what time, but it was about the time of the failure of the Bowery Bank; it was the failure of the Bowery Bank that enabled me to discover the fraud notes were found deposited there for large amounts, and J. B. Smith was responsible for them; he used to adjust the accounts in sur office; the person who adjusts the accounts could arrange matters so with the contractors for different works through the city that he might have part of the money that was once paid to them for any work paid over again; I suspect that this is the way them for any work paid over again; I suspect that this is the way them money passed from my office; several of the vouchers that were intrusted to the care of Smith are not on their proper files, mor can I discover where they are; I cannot state whether Smith might have made mixtakes intentionally or not; I could not find the rouchers at the time I made my report."

Why does not Mr. Flagg mention here wherein and what Mr. Smith was delinquent in? Let the public

Why does not Mr. Flagg mention here wherein and what Mr. Smith was deinquent in? Let the public nuderstand. "The person who adjusts the accounts" (this Mr. Smith) was a clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, at \$1,200 salary, taken by Mr. Flagg and put in the most responsible position in the whole Finance Department—the Auditor of the trust accounts. If Mr. Flagg needed a person in that important position, should he not have applied to the Common Council for an extra clerk, and not taken him from the Department of Arrears, which is in such a deplorable condition, particularly when an Auditor is already provided by law—Mr. Timpson, who now fills it? An ex-Mayor tion, particularly when an Auditor is already provided by law—Mr. Timpson, who now fills it? An ex-Mayor of New-York informed the undersigned that he told Mr. Flagg some time ago of the delinquencies of his favorite, Mr. Smith. Again Mr. Flagg rays:

"I did not apprehend anything wrong until the time the

Bowery Bank failure occurred and the disclosures connected with it were made."

In view of the fact that I was not permitted to prosecute the work that I had undertaken—undertaken only with the view to perform my duty as a member of the Common Council, in the faithful discharge of which I have destroyed my FOLITICAL popularity, for which I care not, I feel that I have the right to ask of the Committee to require of Mr. Flagg, under oath, an answer to the following queries: When did Mr. Flagg first become acquainted with the charges made by a former employer of Mr. Smith, now resident in this city, of his frauds and defalentions while in his employ or the employ of a Company in North Carolina? Also, when he first became acquainted with the fact of Smith's purchase of property in Yonkers, his purchase of fast horses and of a yacht? When these questions are answered the public can best judge whether Mr. Flagg had occasion to apprehend anything wrong before the failure of the Bowery Bank. There is now no longer room for doubt or delay. Mr. Flagg, in allowing himself to be deceived, has brought the Finance Department into a deplorable condition. That he is honest, no man can for a moment doubt. That he is too far advanced in years, and physically incompetent to discharge the laborious duties of that office, and at the same time maintain a contest with the conflicting railroad interests in Wall street, there can be little doubt. The recent developments and his own admissions thus far, show conclusively that the contractors have had a fat time of it during his administration. And his evidence alone is sufficient to demonstrate the necessity of a speedy procedution of the work commenced by the late Common Council, notwithstanding Mr. Flagg says to members of the present Board, it is all nonsense to prosecute the investigation. If there be anything wrong in his department—and he says he knows there is—should tot disinterested parties, professional accountacts employed by the Common Council, be the proper parties to take Bowery Bank failure occurred and the disclosures connected with

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

n the chair.

Sundry petitions and resolutions for appointment of Commissioners of Deeds were referred.

onimissioners of Deeds were referred.

Petition of property owners for the removal of erry-houses from the foot of Governeur street, East

River. Referred.

Dock Masters.—The ordinances for and against Dock

The Finance Department .- A communication was

n, was laid over.

The Women's Hospital.—The Committee on Finance

After some other business, the Board adjourned to

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

To the Hon, the Common Council of the City of New York.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit to you a
setter from Irwin McDowell, Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Army, together with a copy
of a letter from Lieut,-Gen. Scott to the Secretary of
War, dated May 26, 1855, and also a copy of a letter

War, dated May 25, 1855, and also a copy of a letter from the commanding officer of Governor's Island, on which that of Gen. Scott was based, in reference to the provision of a suitable landing in the line of the present Battery enlargement, for the boats from the various fortifications and vessels of war in the har-bor. The importance of securing a suitable landing-place for these boats is obvious, both on the grounds

place for these boats is obvious, both on the grounds of comity and the accommodation of the military and naval forces in and about the harbor of New-York. I would therefore suggest to your honorable body that application be made to the Legislature to give authority to the Common Council to grant to the General Government the right to extend a pier of fifty feet in length at the southern extremity of the Battery enlargement, on the line of the present rip-rap wall, for the use of the same as a landing-place of the boats belonging to the forts in the harbor and the vessels of war of the United States and other nations, under the regulation of the proper military authorities; and that the Department of War be requested to build a flight of stone steps along such portions of the said pier and the Battery enlargement as may be thus granted, and to improve the same in accordance with such plans as

the Battery enlargement as may be thus granted, and to improve the same in accordance with such plans as the Common Council may hereafter decide upon.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1838. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1858.
Sir.: It having been intimated to the Lieutenant-General commanding the army, that the city authorities are well disposed to grant a suitable landing on the line of the treasure.

the line of the present Battery extension for Government boats, provided they should be informed by the United States military authorities that such a provision was required. I am instructed by the General to send you—which I do herewith—a copy of his letter to the Secretary of War, of May 26, 1855, and of the letter from the commanding officer of Governor's Island on

from the commanding officer of Governor's Island on which his was based. You will gather from these communications what the wishes of the military au-thorities have been on this subject, and I am instructed to seize this occasion to express

to seize this occasion to express to you the anxious desire of the General-in-Chief that the accommodations in question may be provided. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, IRWIN MCDOWELL, Ass't. Adj. Gen. To his Honor DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the city of New-York.

FORT COLUMBUS, May 23, 1855.

American Female Guardian Society.-The Committee on Finance reported in favor of donating \$2,000 in aid of the funds of the American Female Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless. Laid

powtenced us out. As it is a matter of too much importance to be neglected any longer, and requires immediate action. I request you will lay the matter
before the General-in-Chief. One line from him
to the city authorities will have much more weight
with them than from any other source.
Yours, traity.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE.

now fenced us out. As it is a matter of too much im-

with them than from any other with them than from any other with them than from any other with the control of t now in progress. The commands of the city authorities to appropriate a new landing instead of the old one, and now asks the aid of the higher authorities. It was generally thought that the United States, in giving Fort Clinton to the city, had reserved the public landing, and the practice of the third of a century seemed to confirm this belief, but the investigation made in the matter has failed to discover evidence of such reservation. As it is of importance to the United States that there should be a Government landing for the purposes before mentioned, I have to request that the Department may take measures to obtain one, either by courtesy or purchase, taking into consideration the immense sums expended by the United States on the site retroceded, in the works and other buildings erected thereon.

erected thereon.

Applace of general convenience might be found on a line of the Battery extension, which, with stone steps, balustrade and boat-house, might be made creditable I now leave the whole matter in the charge of those who have the care of the public interest, satisfied that my report and statements having been confirmed by Mr. Flagg himself under the solemnity of an oath, that the public will demand that the Common Council take up the investigation where it was dropped, and complete it thoroughly and fully, trusting that our worthy and efficient Mayor elected on the principles of Reform will not allow the good cause to sink.

Chairman of the Committee of the late Board.

to the post.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully your abedien WINFIELD SCOTE.

FRAUDS IN CONTRACTS.

STREET DEPARTMENT, STREET COMMISSIONER'S COFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York
In continuous of the investigation announced it In continuance of the investigation announced in his regular quarterly report, on the 11th inst., the undersigned has now to lay before your honorable body the following additional cases, illustrative of the loose and irregular system under which fraud and other illegal transactions have heretofore been practiced upon the public treasury and individual property-owners; and he further begs leave respectfully to accompany the same with some suggestions respecting a check, in future, upon the transactions of contractors with the Street and other Departments:

with the Street and other Departments:

CASE I.

Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues. Proposals advertised for by the Street Commissioner, Sept. 6, 1855. Specifications of work were rock excavation, earth excavation and earth filling. Peter Connolly, the lowest bidder, proposed to do the work as follows: Rock excavation, for nothing; earth excavation, at 50 cents per cubic yard; earth filling for nothing. Estimated cost of the work under his bid would amount to \$11806. Contract was awarded to him Sent 17, 1855.

River. Referred.

Dock Masters.—The ordinances for and against Dock Masters came up, and were, on motion of Ald. Boole, made a special order for Thursday.

The Military Landing Accommodations.—A message was received from the Mayor in relation to a military landing at the Battery. Ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Proposed Building for Office Accommodations.—By Ald. Clancy, a prenable in relation to the want of office room for the transaction of the city's business, and that the subject of erecting a fire-proof iron building, two stories high, and large enough to provide ample room for the officers required, be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, said Committee to report on the expediency of erecting such a building, the cost thereof not to exceed \$30,000, complete and ready for occupancy. Referred.

The Corporation Accounts.—By Ald. Owens—Resolved. That the Committee on Joint Accounts be instructed to take up the investigation into the affairs of the Finance Department where it was left by the Committee of the late Common Council, and prosecute the same to its completion.

Resolved. That they be further instructed to cause to be written up the brooks, where needed, in all the Departments; that the trust accounts be thoroughly examined; that the Department of Arrears be revised and corrected in all matters relative to the books and papers; that the accounts of all collectors be audited and examined; that the committee and examined; that the committee and examined; that the committee and they have come and report monthly to this fload; that they have they account and report monthly to this fload; that they have come to send for persons and papers, and that the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated therefor.

This was laid over.

This was laid over.

The Street Department Frands.—A communication was received from B. D. Conover, that Commissioner showing up more frauds in the Street Department. It was partly read, when, on motion of Ald. Strephens, the paper was laid on the As by the terms of the contract nothing was to be paid for rock excavation or earth filling, it was unnecessary for the Surveyor to return the 1,805 cubic yards of rock excavation, and erroneous to include the earth excavation and filling in one measurement; for by so doing the filling was paid for as well as the excavation. And so, also, his return of rock excavation, besides being unnecessary, afforded the opportunity for an overcharge (whether through oversight or design) upon the basis of the false return by the Street Commissioner of the terms of the contract. It will also be noticed that, notwithstanding the appointment of an inspector was specifically unauthorized by the ordinance of the Common Council, one was appointed, and the amount paid for his services was 4180.

Altogether, the difference of cost, by the terms of the contract name with Controlly and the terms upon which it was settled with Devlin, may be fairly stated at #3,500 against the property assessed for the work. The Finance Department.—A communication was received from R. Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution on the reorganization of the Finance Department under the new charter. He says he has examined the subject, and has not discovered any repugnancy between the ordinance adopted by this Board and the charter. The inquiry being very general in its terms, involved a critical examination of all the provisions of both of these instruments. To make such an examination would require more time and attention than he has been able to give it. He suggests that the Board particularize such parts as

with Devim, may be fairly stated at \$3,500 against the property assessed for the work.

CASE IL.

Paving Forty-eighth street from Eighth to Ninth avenue. Proposals for this work (estimated 2,000 square yards) were advertised for by the Street Commissioner, stipulating that the price bid must include the necessary gravel and analong; also, the fitting and repairing the manholes. Charles Devlin was the lowest hidder, at 23 cents per square yard, and the contract was awarded and confirmed to him for said paving at 23 cents per square yard, to include all other necessary work. On the completion of the work the Surveyor returned the following work often, viz.: 2,464 square yards of paving, 252 cubic yards of earth filling: 165 square test of bridge stone, furnished; 460 square yards broken stone removed. And the Street Commissioner talsely certified that the specifications of the contract were:

and attention than he has been able to give it. The suggests that the Board particularize such parts as they want information on.

The paper was ordered printed.

Washington's Birthday.—A resolution from the Councilmen, to appropriate \$2,000 for this celebrapresented a report in favor of granting to the State Women's Hospital Society the block of ground bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, Lexing-ton and Fourth avenues, as a site for their building.

work of parmy, \$605.52, and 1.600 cubic yards Alling (not in the contract), at 301 cents. \$655.50, amounting together to the sum of \$1,521.52, which the Controller paid.

And here the following pertinent questions may well be asked. How happens it that the Assessors disregarded both the return of the Surveyor and the certificate from the Street Department, in reference to the amount and prices of work done, and permitted the contractor to arrange both to suit himself? Why were not rock removed and bridge stones farmished included in the bill of the contractor? The Surveyor returned such work, and the Street Commissions certified that such was included in the bill of the contract. And why were lettined by the Surveyor? And why was the price reduced from 75 cents to 301 cents per cubic yard it is true that in this particular case the result was more two able to the property owners than it might have been, owing, no doubt, rather to the apprehensions of the contractor than the want of opportunity afforded by the Assessors. But, notwith standing the favorable result in this instance, the principle involved may just as readily lead to unfavorable results in other cases.

The first item (paving) in the above statement is correct in all particulars; the last (1,000 yards filling) is an overcharge; illegal as respects the contract, and erroneous as contrasted with the Guardian Society and Home of the Friedmess. Landover.

Tompkins Market.—An ordinance was adopted in favor of providing for an issue of stock for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market.

The Ferry at the Battery.—Ald. Adams said that two or three meetings since he offerred a resolution to get information from the Controller in regard to a ferry recently established, without authority, from the Battery enlargement grounds, but up to this time the Board had received no reply. He did not see why the necessary information could not be more promptly obtained from that department, for it was certainly due to the city.

particulars; the last (1,000 yards filling) is an overchaige; thegas as respects the contract, and erroneous as contrasted with the Surveyor's return, which made the amount only 620 yards. To make the overcharge go down, it is presumed, with the Controller, it was accompanied by the following bill and affidavit:

Corporation City of New York,

To Charles Devlin, Dr. 2625 50

hat he furnished labor and insterials to the above amount; the he prices charged therein are fair and reasonable. Sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1856. (Signed) John L. Henley, Commissioner of Deeds.

CASE 111.

CASE 111.

Flagging northerly sidewalk of Twenty-third street, between Second and Lexington avenues: and flagging Third-avenue sidewalks, between Twenty-third and Twenty-tourth streets. This park was not advertised as regarded by law; and yet a contract to do it was made with George Mountjoy. Sept. [15, 1356, and the cost amounted to \$501.37.

Flagging, five feet wide, sidewalk of Fifty second street, from Broadway to Eighth avenue. This work was made with Charles Devlin, Dec. 15, 1356, and the cost of the work anounced to \$745.53.

These two last contracts were clearly illegal, as made in violation of law.

Setting curb and getters and flaggings, 4 feet wide, sidewalks of Fifty second street, between Second and Third arenues. Proposals for doing this work were advertised for, the work to be done being specified as follows, vir: Earth filling, curb and gutter atones and flagging—the prices that should be bid to incide and cover all other necessary work. The contract was awarded and confirmed to Terence Farley, the lowest bidder, and the cost of the work under his contract would have been \$1.191 12. But on the completion of the work, the Surveyor returned in addition to the work contracted for, the following items: 156 cubic yards rock removed, 9,750 cubic feet retaining wall built, and the Street Commissioner falsely certifying that the contract called for reck-excavation at \$2.50 per cubic yard, and retaining wall at 12 cents per cubic foot, the cost of the work was figured up by such addition to \$2,751.19. The overcharge so illegally made amounts to \$1,560.

CASE VI.

CASE VI. CASE VI.

Setting curb and getter and dagging, 4 feet wide, the stdewalks in Third svenue between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets.

The advertisement calling for proposals to do this work settors and terms—in language, viz:

"Estimate of work and materials required: 9,800 lineal feet curb and gutter to be furnished at d set; 3,300 lineal feet curb and gutter to reset; 40,000 square feet dagging to be furnished and laid.

laid.

"Contractors will state in their proposals the price per lineal foot for furnishing and setting curb and gutter (which must include such excavation as may be necessary to set the curb and gutter and the backing of the same when set); the price per square foot for flagging (which must include the regulation of the side walks to receive the same and the furnishing of all necessary envel."

sidewalks to receive the same and the turnishing of all necessary gravel)."

For this work, on the terms and specifications above quoted. Charles Devlin was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded and confirmed to him Oct. 21, 1856. The cost of the work under the contract would be \$7,165. 36, but on the completion of the work the Surveyor returned, beside the work contracted for, the following additional items, vir. 4,285 cubic yarde earth excavated, 3575 cubic yards rock excavated, 3,595 cubic yards earth follow.

And the Street Commissioner certifying falsely that the contract embraved, beside setting curb and gatter and flagging, as originally bid for:

82 50 per cubic yard.

83 50 per cubic yard.

84 50 per cubic yard.

My Dear Columbs, May 23, 1835, tendance at the meeting of the Common Council of the city for the last two or three weeks, trying to get a resolution through to grant us a location for a landing place. It appears the Council are willing to grant us everything we ask for, but the Board of Aldermen seem to think they are under no obligation to do so. In the mean time, the lessee of the Castle Garden has notified us the present landing one not be occupied, as the pressure are wanted for other purposes, and has the cost of the work was increased to \$11,510 22 by as the Preguises are wanted for other purposes, and has

necessary mork as excuration and filling; and yet by means of the above survey and certificate, an overcharge of about \$4.50 was perpetrated by the contractor and paid by the Controller.

was perpetrated by the contractor and paid by the Cantroller.

CASE VII.

Paving Forty-ninth street from Sixth to Einhits avenue, at laying a crosswall at the westerly side of Sixth avenue. Proposals for dome this work were advanted for by the Street Commissioner, and the following it an exact from the efficiency respecting the forms and specine atoms to be regarded by bidder. The Surveyor estimate of the probable amount of work a materials required, by which bids will be tested, is at following the street of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of work as the contract of the probable amount of the probable amoun

The Surveyor's estimate of the probable amount of work and materials required, by which bids will be tested, is as follows:

' 5.00 square yards paving.

'163 square feet of bridge stones.

'Contractors will state in their proposals the prices of the following work and materials as before described for paving, persquare yard—this price to sociate the necessary ground and sanding as perified, also, the fitting and repairing the manholes of the sener.

For the work, Conklin Sharpe was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded and contirned to his n July 19, 1886, and was subsequently assigned by him to John Fitzpatrick. Cost of the work to be surveyor returned, beside the work on the work to surveyor returned, beside the work on the work the Surveyor returned, beside the work on braced in the contract, the following items, vir.

20 cubic yards not excavation.

20 square feet bridge stones relaid.

50 cubic yards not excavation.

21 feet new cub stone.

22 feet new cub stone.

23 feet new cub stone reset.

230 beet guiter stone reset.

2 god per gutter stone reset.

5 manholds reset.

5 manholds reset.

And the Street Commissioner falsely certifying that the contrast embraced, beside the paving and bridge stones original bit for, the following items, vir.

Rock excavation at \$2 per cubic yard.

Setting courb and gutter at 50 cents per running foot.

Relaying bridge stones at 8 cents per space foot.

Macadamized stone removed at \$1.50 per cubic yard.

Manholds reset at \$5 cents.

The cost of the work was increased to \$2,595.35, by addits such items at the rates certified to; while, is fact, the amount paid by the Controller was still more, reaching the astonishin amount of \$12,823.10. How this extraordinary discrepancy of cutred is not apparent on the face of the papers in the case in the hands of the Collectors of Assessments. Altogether, the difference of cost to the property owners by the terms of the contract made with Consiln Sharpe, and the rates upon whis twas settled with the Bowery Bank, to whom Fitzparrick a sizued, is \$1,071.85 against the property owners, and the difference to the Treasury by the over-payment of the Controller \$15,000.

CASE VIII.

June. 1837 (Hzv cars) are properly done and completed, and that the specifications and prices of the work contained in the contract were as follows, viz.:

For rock excavation, 75 cents per cubic yard.

For setting curb and gutter, 50 cents per running foot.

For setting curb and gutter, 50 cents per running foot.

For walt, 25 cents per square foot.

Lyon this superfluous return of the Surveyor, and this false and fraudulent certificate of the Deputy Streot Commissioner, the cost figures up to \$8.234 78, by adding said tens of wall and culvert it the rates certified to; and yet the amount rendered to the Controller was even more, being \$9.639 78. How the discepancy occurs cannot be ascertained by the papers in the case in the hands of the Collectors of Assessments. The excess of cost in this case, over what the original award of Terence Farley, would have amounted to, is between \$4.700 and \$4,000, and the difference between the legal cost under the contract with McGrane and the amount claimed by his assignee, Fatrick Treecy, is about \$2,072, awinst the property assessed.

The case cited in report of 11th inst., estimated more particularly the frauds of giving contracts to others than the lowest hidders, contrary to law, and the altering the face of contracts on the contract blook in his Street Department, resulting always in an increase of cost to the property owners. The transic exhibited in the cases now cited consistantially in falsely certifying the terms and specifications of recorded contracts, instead or altering them of the books, resulting, however, in a like harvesse to property owners. Cases exhibiting these various kinds of frunds are numer ones on the records of the Street Department, always resulting it like manner against the interest of the property owner, and some times of the treasury, in amounts varying from hundreds to their scales have been approximated for and the cost of their e

street improvements to the mainter in which some improvement are contracted for and the cost of their execution.

On an examination and inspection of original bids on file it this office, very distinct traces of alterations in the figures are apparent in some instances, the character of which leads almost certainly to the conclusion that the alterations were made to shape such bids more advantageously, for assuming the seventh and as the best of reasons for believing as shape such bids more advantageously for assessing the war.
And as the undersigned has the best of reasons for believing a
he has no doubt that such alterations were made upon a know
work, which would warrant the inference that means and o
portunities have been found in the Street Department to inspehe bids for the benefit of favorites, before the regular openinof them for award. Such transactions, though seemingly miating against the interests of the contractor availing himself
them, rather than against the property interest, are wrong if n
illegal, as involving partially which will always be presumupon by the party and lead to the granting of other favors on
mail settlement, which will be sure to count against the propert
horders, as is plain enough to comprehend from the evidence
the cases cited.

These various skinds of irregular, illegal and fraudulent oper

l. cosekinds of irregular, illegal and fraudulent o

must be made, sind proposals for doing the work should be alvertised for and the blids handed into the Street Commissioner in the presence of the Controller. A calculation is then made from the prices of each bid, based upon the prelimitary estimate of work to be done, and the bidder whose prices show the lowest agargests cost is entitled to the award. The award so made is then communicated by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council, recommending its confirmation to the party designated as the lowest bidder. After confirmation by the Common Council and Mayor, a contract should be made in due form at the Street Department, by and between the Street Commissioner and the said lowest bidder, and recorded in the Department, by and between the Street Commissioner and the said lowest bidder, and recorded in the Department, and a duplicate of it filed with the Controller. As the work progresses, the Inspector fit one by appointed on the work) should report to the Street Department from time to time the manner in which the work is perfound and the Surveyor appointed on the work, such, if all things be correct, the contractor becomes edit by the draw from the Treatment of the theory of the contract as recorded, and transmits the two to draw from the Treatment in the contract street and the work are returned as done, the remaining 30 per cent being avable to him on full completion of the work and final return of the contract. Street Commissioner annexes to said return accorded, and transmits the two to the Assessors, who from those vorthers make out a list of the property assessed and the smooth to be collected from each property-owner, to cover the sum to the sundersigned as Street Commissioner, returned to the Contract as recorded, and transmits the two the Assessors who from those vorthers make out a list of the property assessed and the sum total of cost made the contract. Longther with the appears should be, and have been always, anterior to the time of Surveyor and certificate of Street Commissioner, is then t

med by contractors in the performance of the All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
The Fourth Annual Meeting of this truly benevo
lent institution was held last evening at No. 6.
Bleecker street. The chair was occupied by Mr

Bleecker street. The chair was occupied.

CHAS. BUTLER, the President.

The Secretary, Mr. MERRITT TRINBLE, read the report of the Executive Committee, from which we make the following extracts:

"This Infirmary was established for the purpose of providing medical aid for the poor, especially women and children; to secure the service of medical women as well as men in the case of sick women, and to form school for training nurses.
"During the first three years only the Dispensary to

out-door patients was established. This was opened on three afternoons in the week, in a very distast part of the city, and much gratitude was evinced by the poor women for the services rendered them. Throughout this period the funds of the institution were very small, the labor of supporting it devolved on a single physician, and its usefulness was necessarily limited. Gradually, however, a wider interest was excited and active helpers drawn in. A fair was held in the Fall of 1856, and soon after a concert was arranged by one of the lady managers for the benefit of the lafirmary. By the Spring of 1857 a sufficient sum of money had been collected to render prudent the organization of the Hospital Department, not hitherto attempted. Accordingly, the house No. 64 Bleecker street was procured, and opened on the 12th of May last for the reception of patients. This house was selected with special reference to the convenience and comfort of the patients. Its situation at the corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets is a very desirable one, being closely adjoining the crowded and destitute Fourteeath Ward, though within one short block of Broadway. The house itself is an old-fashioned private residence, well built, with lofty and spacious rooms, situated at the corner of two streets, and thus securing abundance of light and air. The modern conveniences of gas and baths have been introduced, and the best rooms have been converted into wards.

"There are no restrictions on the admission of patients, any poor woman or child who needs medical

"There are no restrictions on the admission of tientt; any poor woman or child who needs medical help is received free of charge, as far as the funds of

help is received free of charge, as far as the tands of the institution permit.

"Pay patients are received at the rate of \$1 per week. The Dispensary Department is open every morning from 8 to 10 o'clock, where medical advice and medicines are given to all who require them.

"Poor women, who desire medical service at their own houses during confinement, are attended by the resident student of the Infirmary. The following is a support of the case treated during the seven month. summary of the cases treated during the seven months that the Hospital has been opened, from the end of

May to January, 1858: Medical cases 645 Diseases of women...
Surgical 36
Midwifery 18 Total 36 Total.....

penditure of the year is regulated beforehand by the amount of funds in hand at its commencement—the sums received during the year being reserved for an extension of next year's operations. The sum of \$5,000 is needed for the full operation of the Infrunary, while the managers have been obliged to limit their expenditures to \$3,000.

In asking the public for increased support to this young institution, the managers believe that the best appeal is the simple statement of facts given in the report. This is an effort worthy of support, and conducted on truly Christian principles. It is the only appeal is the simple statement of facts given in the report. This is an effort worthy of support, and conducted on truly Christian principles. It is the only institution in the country where poor women can receive the blessings of medical attendance from skillful physicians of their own sex. It is the only hospital where medical instruction is freely given to students of either sex. This is a legitimate ground for asking special public support, considering the wide-spread and increasing respect which is felt for the practice of the women physicians who have entered into the profession within the last few years, and the earnestness with which the study of medicine is being pursued by large numbers of American women. The just, as well as patriotic sentiment of the community should be called forth to help our women physicians in the attainment of equal and superior medical advantages in America to those offered in the Old World.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Robert

in America to those offered in the Old World."

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Robert Haydock, from which it appears that the total receipts of the institution for the past year have been \$4,040.07, and the disbursements \$2,592.64.

The same persons were re-elected officers of the Infirmary for the casuing year, with one or two exceptions. The following are the principal officers: President, Charles Butler; Vice President, Theodore Sedgwick: Secretary, Merritt Tsimble. Treasurer, Robert Haydock; Attending Physicians, Ipr. Elizabeth Blackwell. Consulting Physicians, Drs. Parker, Kissam, Cammaner and Watson.

CITY ITEMS.

The weather was not pleasant yesterday. A dull, eaden sky, with now and then a sprinkle of rain, made the streets chilly, slippery and disagreeable. It was too warm for snow, and at night cleared up finely, givng promise of Autumn days once more,

Mrs. Kemble, having recovered from her recent in disposition, will read Shakespeare's play of "As You Like It," this evening, at Dodworth's Rooms; on Thursday evening, "A Winter's Tale," and on Friday, econd part of "Henry the Fourth."

CONCERT NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING AT HOME CHAPEL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS' FUND AND AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY .- The Ladies of the Home of the Friendless ask the attention of our readers to the notice of the Amateur Concert advertised in our columns. They hope the entertainment will prove satisfactory to all who may attend. Mrs. Jameson, Mr. Wernecke, and others whose reputation as singers justifies this hope, are to take part They feel that the object especially commends itself to every heart. They have already supplied hundreds of families with food, clothing and bedding, and in many instances with money in addition. Mor than one hundred new applications occur every week and after proper investigation, no worthy person has been refused aid. A very large proportion of these applicants are American widows who never needed and never asked help before, and most of them o high respectability. The Society do not wish to be compelled to turn one worthy applicant aside, but where the number is so great, the amount needed is

The Grammar School, No. 42 Primary Department Allen street, near Hester, will hold a "Reception" or Wednesday, the 27th inst. The exercises, composed of speaking and singing, will commence at 2 p. m

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND .- LAST Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., the Rev. Mr. A. McClelland, a graduate of the Institution, and recently licensed by the Presbytery of New-York (Associate Reformed), preached before a crowded auditory in the Chapel, among whom were many of the manager and other friends of the Institution. Mr. McClelland is the first graduate who has entered the work of the Gospel Ministry, and his sermon exhibited a good degree of careful discipline of mind and an intimate study of the Bible. The services were deeply inter esting, and hightened by the large chorus choir of the blind, who, under the direction of their instructor, Mr. S. Lasar, sang with the organ accompaniment an introductory, viz; "The Heavens are tilling," from the 'Creation," by Haydn, and also the usual hymns in connection with public worship.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY .- Dr. Adams delivered a lec ure before the Historical Society last evening, on the 'Ideal of a Merchant.' His delineation of a merchant-a man of vigorous thought, high intellectual capabilities, prudent, far-seeing and sagacious, whose every action and thought is surrounded with a halo of honesty-was an excellent portraiture of that class of men upon whom rests, in so high a degree, the welfare of nations, and who have already been idealized in Shakespeare's "Antonio," and in the "Brothers Cheeryble" of Dickens. The lecture-room was, as usual, filled, and the audience was apparently pecu-liarly able to appreciate the justice of the lecturer's

The Sunday-School Missionary Association connected with the Eastern Congregational Church held their second anniversary on Sabbath evening at their church. A large number of children and adults were present. Very interesting addresses were delivered by the Ray. G. L. Tucker, the pastor; Mathew Hale Smith, the Rev. C. L. Brace of the Children's Aid Society, and

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL -The marriage of the Princess Royal of England to Frederick, Prince of Prussia, yesterday, was honored in this city by a royal salute from the British steamers at noon. The Union Jack was boisted by the British and Cole-

hial shipping in port, as well as upon some of the prie-

EXTRAORDINARY ASSESSMENT FOR WIDENING READE STREET.—The attention of owners of property in the neighborhood of Reade street is called to the extraordinary assessments, which the Commissioners bave recently made upon lots in the adjoining streets. While the benefit to be derived from widening Roads street will accrue to the owners of lots on that street, the streets in the vicinity have been assessed far beyoud any former precedent, and contrary to every dictate of justice. Lots on Chamber street, 25 by 75, are assessed from \$880 to \$1,100 each, without receiving one cent of benefit, and simply for the purpose of increasing the value of the competing street. In fact quite a number of lots on Chamber street (only running half the depth of the block) are assessed heavier than the similarly situated lot on Reade street. The reported the Commissioners for this assessment came up the Supreme Court in December last for confirmation but from the hasty and illegal manner in which certain interested parties endeavored to rush the report through, it was sent back to the Commissioners to be readvertised. The new advertisement appeared on the th inst., and the main object of this is to unge those interested to be prompt in making their objection under oath to T. 1; Bleecker, esq., chairman, No. 60 Wa-liam Street, as the 3d of February is the last day on which they will be received.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF A NEW COUNTERPRET.

-On Saturday afternoon as two Irishmen, named Mitchel and Smitchet, were passing up the Fifth avenue, they stopped alongside of a stone feace near eighty-fifth street for the purpose of taking a "aip" out of a private bottle which they had with them. Both took a hearty swig, after which it was proposed that they should sit down and rest themselves. While looking about for a comfortable place, their attention was attracted by some peculiarity in the stone-wall, showing that an alteration had recently been made there. This led to a further examination, the result of which was the discovery of a cavity in the wall. The two men, being now filled with curiosity, broke away the plastering, when a good-sized tin box, hermetically sealed, met their gaze. The box was brought forth and a council of war held over it. It was at length determined to see the contents. A strong knife was accordingly brought in requisition and the box ripped open, when a package of \$5 bills on the Morris County Bank of New-Jersey, amounting alfogether to \$700, was discovered. Here was a prize for two poor mea, and no one cognizant of how or in what manner they obtained the money. Another consultation was now held, which resulted in the men making their way to the nearest Police Station, and reporting the matter to Capt. Coulter. An examination of the bills showed they were counterfeit, and had been prepared by the photographic process. Yesterday morning officers were dispatched to watch the place where the box was found, but up to a late hour yesterday no suspicious persons had made their appearance in the neighborhood. The police about the city were informed by telegraph of the affair, and advised to be on the look-

DEATH FROM BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS .- For the last six months a man named Martin Doyle has occapied apartments in the premises No. 41 West Broadway, and lived mostly alone. He has been quite unwell and occasionally raised considerable blood. day night he was taken worse and continued to fail till Sunday morning, when he expired. For nearly four weeks before Doyle died, one James William Black-wood lived with and pretended to take care of him, and by others residing in the same building they were considered to be friends, but the conduct of Blackwood toward the deceased after death is alleged to have been such that no true friendship could have existed on his part for his unfortunate companion. Coroner Perry. when holding an inquest on the remains of Doyle, rewhen holding air inquest on the strong suspicion ceived information which led to the strong suspicion that Blackwood then had in his possession certain property which belonged to the deceased, and taken from his pocket after death. The arrest of Blackwood was accordingly ordered by the Coroner, and on searching him the officer found in his possession pocket-book containing some \$7, also a pair of boots and several articles of jewelry, all of which, charged, belonged to Dovle. The trunk or chest of the latter had been broken open, either before or after his death, but what had been abstracted therefrom could not be ascertained. Doyle had told the prisoned that he had \$750 in one of the city banks, but Blackwood denied ever having seen the bank-book. Search was made for it among the effects of the deceased, but it was nowhere to be found. If is feared the book is in the hands of the prisoner or some other designing person, who will draw out the money and squasder it. Blackwood was sent to the Tombs to await an exam-Doyle came to his death by hemorrhage of the lungs. He was 35 years of age and a native of Ireland.

THE MISSING GIRL FOUND .- Miss Ruoff, the doub and dumb girl, has been safely returned to her home

STEALING \$2,000 WORTH OF GOLD .- Yesterday afternoon Officer Elder apprehended a young man giv ing his name as William C. Hampton, charged with stealing two bars of gold valued at \$2,000 from the office No. 47 Wall street, occupied by Trevor & Colgate, specie brokers. The robbery, it appears, was committed on the 3d of December ult., in broad daylight and during business hours. It appears that on that day Hampton entered the office, and seating him-self, remained there an hour or so, under the pretense of waiting to see some person. The clerks, thinking he had business with some of their customers, and had made an engagement at the office, paid but little attention to him. Very suddenly the stranger was missing, and at the same time the clerks discovered that two bars of gold were .non est. Suspicion was at once fixed upon the individual in question, but until yesterday he kept out of the way, when making his appearance in the street, he was identified by one of the lerks, who caused his arrest. The accused was taken before Justice Welsh at the Tombs, and committed to prison for examination. A few days ago, as noticed at the time in THE TRIBUNE, two of Hampton's brothers were apprehended, charged with stealing a package containing \$2,700 in bills from the National Bank of this city.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING .- About 11 o'clock San-RESCRED FROM DROWNING.—About II o clock Sanday night, a man (name unknown), attempted to jump from the Hamilton avenue ferry-bridge (on the Brooklyn side), on board of the ateamer Montanet, and fell overboard. But for the timely assistance of Constable Patrick Toole of the Sixth Ward, and the private watchman of the Union Ferry, he no doubt would have been drowned. ould have been drowned

SOMETHING LIKE OLD TIMES-To see crowds of people at Banum's Museum. The new Arnerica Drama is the attraction. "The Proving Parasior, on The Main or The War Parin," is filling the bouse with a delighter crowd every night. The most automishing sensation has been created by this stirring production.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—Mr. Chanfrage
continues to delight the sudiences of this favorite Theater. To
NIGHT be appears in his new piece called NOVELTY, and his
drama of Mose in California. The drama of Cartain Krn, in
which Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, and the whole company

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lorenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water forming a Cough Syrup, which has a spothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlogm. Sold by all Druggists.

TO NERVOUS SUFFEREIS.—A retired clergyman restored to beath in a few days, after many years of great me rous suffering, is antious to make known the means of our will not free the prescription used. Direct the first Jeen Santalan, No. 58 Patrant. No. 58 Patrant. No. 58 Patrant.